

Sudden German Thrust at Rheims Fails; Austrian Drive Slackens, Gains Are Slight

Tons of Hams Sold to Navy Unfit for Use

Captain Williams Tells of Rejecting 428,878 Pounds of Bad Meat

Charges Denied by Packing Firm Head

Witness Says Inspectors Rely Largely on Sense of Smell

Disclosures that huge quantities of meat tendered to the government under contract for use by the army and navy were found in stages of decay making them unfit for human consumption were made yesterday by Captain Charles S. Williams, of the pay division at South Brooklyn, in charge of supplying food for the enlisted personnel of the navy.

Captain Williams was testifying at the second session of the Federal Trade Board's inquiry into charges that Wilson & Co. were furnishing bad meat to our fighting forces. He told Edward B. Patterson, special examiner for the commission, that of 529,662 pounds of ham offered by the company he had to reject 428,878 pounds, finding only 110,588 pounds fit to eat.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of the Wilson firm, was called to the witness stand by H. Snowden Marshall, counsel for the company. He denied that any member of his company had ever knowingly delivered to the government tainted meat, saying his firm had already sold to the United States and its allies more than 500,000,000 pounds of meatstuffs, and that when any meat was found bad he had always taken it back.

All Closely Inspected

Mr. Wilson said: "My firm has always manifested willingness to guarantee the delivery of clean, every commodity has been closely scrutinized by inspectors of the bureau of animal industry of the Department of Agriculture. I have never had any complaint to the company. I think our firm is entitled to be put right in the eyes of the commission, who must see sooner or later that the facts do not bear out the charges."

He added that his employees have instructions to follow the products to the camps and assist the men there in handling them, realizing, he said, that they had a moral responsibility until the goods were eaten.

When it was pointed out by W. T. Chantland, attorney for the board, that 13.5 per cent of the meat delivered under certain contracts was bad, he denied that such a percentage was found unfit, adding that he didn't think it possible to keep hams absolutely free from mould under the naval specifications. The government contracts called for a four months' guarantee.

Mr. Wilson's contention that his firm was always willing to withdraw all spoiled meats was jolted somewhat by the testimony, earlier in the day, of Captain Williams. The captain said that when he ordered the 428,878 pounds of ham returned as unfit, Wilson & Co. appealed from his ruling to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who ordered a reinspection, piece by piece, at Chicago. Two deliveries were sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, where the protest of the medical officers, he said, were so great that the shipments ceased.

Refund Delayed

Captain Williams testified that he wrote repeatedly to the Wilson company requesting a refund for the meat rejected, but that it was not until several months had passed and he had complained to the Bureau of Supplies that a check was sent. The bids which the packers had made, he continued, had been so "exorbitant" that he had been compelled to issue a command ordering directing the packers to deliver the hams according to navy specifications, for which a fixed price was named.

A discussion concerning the best methods of packing was brought forth by a telegram from Mr. Marshall, which had been sent by Paymaster General McGowan at Washington to Wilson & Co.'s Chicago office. The telegram read in part: "Officer in charge of provision depot at New York reports that meat inspectors here are of the opinion that mould on ham after delivery is due to wrapping in heavy paraffine paper. Suggest that cotton sack be used for wrapping."

"Captain Williams, however, said he disagreed with the paymaster as to the best manner of wrapping hams, adding: 'I don't know as much about it as I do.'"

The captain then told how 3,372 pounds of ham placed on board the supply ship Kittery and another lot on the ship-hunt had been condemned by the board of survey and destroyed. Reimbursement was asked because the contractor guaranteed the hams to keep in good condition for four months in any climate.

How Meat Was Inspected

Suffrage Resolution To Be Called Up for Senate Vote June 27

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Suffrage Committee of the Senate decided to-day to call up the Susan B. Anthony amendment resolution for a vote on June 27.

As the line-up apparently stood to-night, the suffragists are still about two votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority. Although a hurried canvass after the meeting of the committee failed to reveal any change on the part of the anti which might have inspired the committee's decision, Republican Senators asserted that not only two-thirds, but possibly three-fourths, of their voting strength would be mustered for the resolution.

The suffragists base their confidence on the belief that President Wilson can swing enough votes to the resolution to insure victory.

Spargo Goes to London as U.S. Labor Envoy

Pro-War Delegation to Fight Pacifism Among British Radicals

America has sent a pro-war Socialist delegation to Europe to oppose any attempt of radicals in the Allied countries to talk peace terms with German Socialists.

It was announced yesterday that, with the approval of President Wilson, a delegation made up of John Spargo, formerly a member of the executive committee of the Socialist party; Louis Kopelman, of Gerard, Kan., editor of "The New Appeal," successor of "The Appeal to Reason"; A. M. Simons, of Milwaukee, a Socialist writer, and Alexander Howat, of Pittsburgh, Kan., a Socialist member of the United Mine Workers of America, are on their way to London to attend a conference called by the British Labor party on June 23. The American delegates are pledged

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U.S. Urged to Send an Army To East Front

Senators Demand Steps Be Taken to Close Iron Ring About Germany

Japan's Part To Be Merely That of Ally

Administration Expected to Change Point of View as to Russia Soon

By C. W. Gilbert

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Congress to-day opened up on the subject of Russia. Senator Lewis and Senator Fall both made speeches urging that something be done to aid Russia and combat Germany in the East.

That is only a beginning. Other more important and more detailed speeches will be made soon, urging the reconstitution of the East front by the United States. In the opinion of the aggressive war Senators it is no longer a question of intervening in Siberia, but of closing the iron ring about Germany once more.

In the days since President Wilson declined to approve sending an armed force into Siberia by the way of Vladivostok a good deal of thinking has been done and out of it has come a fairly clear programme with regard to Russia.

Here are the views which are now held and which are being urged with a great deal of force upon the Administration. They have much support in Congress, which is likely to take the lead in forming public opinion upon this subject, as it did in forming public opinion upon the subject of Russian reorganization.

Big Army Is Needed

The opinion is first that there is no use of entering Russia in a military way except with a large force and with the intent of fighting Germany as hard upon the Eastern front as upon the Western front. A big army must be sent or none at all. For this reason

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2 U.S. Patrols Cross Marne; Take Prisoners

Many Germans Killed When Americans Penetrate Positions at Night

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 19.—Two American patrols crossed the Marne east of Chateau Thierry early this morning.

They established contact with the hostile forces, killed a considerable number of the enemy and brought back prisoners.

These were from landwehr units, which is taken to indicate that the hostile attacks are intended at this point in the immediate future.

Late this afternoon American machine gunners discovered a hostile party in considerable numbers apparently making ready to attempt to cross the river. But after these guns were turned loose for a few minutes the enemy abandoned whatever plans he had.

The American artillery east and west of Chateau Thierry for several hours late last night and this morning deluged the enemy with shells. The projectiles burst along the roads and billets.

The enemy retaliated to-day with numerous long range batteries, but all were ineffective.

Heavy clouds obscured the moon and a light drizzle had just begun to fall when the two parties of Americans embarked in small boats and rowed across the river from two points of the wooded bank. They crossed without detection. One party entered the woods held by the Germans and penetrated cautiously under the dripping trees for a hundred feet.

A break in the clouds suddenly let the moonlight through, and the Americans saw Germans near by. The Americans immediately opened fire from a little rise in the ground, and the Germans threw themselves flat. Rifles cracked, and then the automatics got into action. Those of the enemy who remained alive were taken prisoners. Twelve enemy dead were counted before the patrol came to the river.

The other patrol met another enemy party, apparently sentries going on guard. Several of the Germans were killed or wounded and one was taken prisoner.

In connection with these exploits it can be said that not a single German patrol has ever crossed to the American side of the Marne.

A German raid at Remieres Wood, in the Woivreux, has been repulsed. Some of the enemy were killed and one prisoner was taken.

Turk Outrage May Lead to War With U.S.

American Consulate at Tabriz Seized and Hospital Sacked

Relations Severed More Than a Year

Washington to Await Official Reports Before Taking Definite Step

WASHINGTON, June 19.—An attack by Turkish troops on the American Consulate at Tabriz, Persia, and the looting of an American missionary hospital in that city, reported to the State Department to-day, was believed in some quarters here to presage the long anticipated declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Ottoman Empire.

Diplomatic relations between the two governments have been suspended since April 20, 1917, when Turkey withdrew Abdul Hak Haseen Bey, who had been acting as chargé of the Turkish Embassy here since the compulsory retirement of the regular ambassador, which followed his open criticism of the United States government. Necessarily, American Ambassador Morgenthau was obliged to leave Constantinople, and since that time the relations between the two governments have been just short of actual formal enmity.

Demands in Congress

Recently there have been vigorous demands in Congress for a declaration of a state of war between the United States and Turkey and Bulgaria, but President Wilson and the State Department have not regarded this step as necessary or desirable, since there has been no actual collision between American and Turkish and Bulgarian troops.

On the face of the reports from American Minister Caldwell, at Teheran, officials were inclined to believe the sacking of the American hospital, a Presbyterian institution, over the protest of the Spanish Consul, in charge as representative of American interests, furnished the necessary provocation for open hostilities between America and Turkey.

The advice, however, were meagre, and the minister explained that he was only transmitting reports of matters not of his own knowledge. In view of this, it was realized that later reports might show that the offenses were not as grave as now represented. The department is trying to get further information regarding the outrages, and probably no action will be taken until these efforts are exhausted. It is realized that it will be difficult to obtain additional reports because of the remoteness of the scene and bad wire communications.

Persia To Be Asked

Some officials pointed out to-day that since the attacks on the consulate and hospital occurred in Persia, the United States first must hold the Persian government to account, as it is responsible for the safety of foreigners and their property in that country. However, because of the peculiar and uncertain relations between Turkey and Persia, and a section by the former of the right of sovereignty over Persia, and the well recognized hostility of the latter to resist the Turkish troops, there is little doubt here that the Washington government will hold that the responsibility for the outrages has passed to Turkey, and that if the first reports are substantiated, the existence of a state of war between Turkey and the United States must be declared.

Consul Paddock and the other Americans at Tabriz were believed to be making their way overland either to Teheran, some 400 miles from Tabriz, or to Hamedan, where they would strike the great caravan route leading to Baghdad from which city a British force has been sent out toward Tabriz. Mr. Paddock is said to be an experienced Iranian and is well regarded as well as able to take care of himself and his companions.

Hospital Sent Women Away Before Turkish Attack

The American Hospital at Tabriz, Persia, yesterday reported to have been sacked by Turkish troops, was identified by officials of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions as the Colton Memorial Hospital, endowed by a Philadelphia family of that name. There is a women's branch attached to the Colton institution, known as the Whipple Memorial Hospital. The medical supervisor of the latter is Dr. Mary R. Fleming, Dr. Edmund M. Dodd, of Montclair, N. J., is in charge of the two hospitals.

It was stated that the hospital staff normally consisted of three medical members and eleven girls' boarding school teachers and evangelical workers. A few days ago the board received a message from the hospital saying that Tabriz was in danger of being

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Kiev Is Swept by Revolt of 40,000 Ukrainian Peasants

LONDON, June 19.—A great revolt has begun at Kiev, according to an intercepted wireless message transmitted from Moscow to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Artillery stores have been exploded and there is continuous street fighting. The revolt is spreading to the Poltava and Tchernigov districts.

Forty thousand peasants, armed and organized, are participating in the revolt.

Kiev is the capital of the Ukraine, where the Germans recently upset the democratic government and established a dictator.

Peace at Once Demanded by Vienna Labor

City Council Makes Protest Against Reduction of Bread Ration

AMSTERDAM, June 19.—The Vienna City Council on Tuesday, according to a dispatch received here, passed a resolution protesting against the reduction of the bread ration.

The Vienna Labor Council, after conferring for many hours on the same subject, passed a resolution renewing its demands for the "speediest general peace, notwithstanding the great obstacles at present in the way of peace endeavors."

The labor council resolution said it was apparent that no improvement in the food conditions in Austria was possible while the war continued.

The resolution of the city council demanded that the bread ration be increased at the earliest possible moment, and that in the meantime other foodstuffs be used to replace the reduction in the amount of bread.

Austria's Supply Of Grain Is Gone; Rations Cut Again

LONDON, June 19.—Austria's grain supplies have completely run out, and such food of this nature as she is getting is coming from what Germany has allotted to her from the Ukrainian supplies, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

This message quotes an interview with Herr Paul, the Austrian Food Minister, obtained by the Vienna correspondent of the Berlin "Tageblatt," in which the minister confirmed the news of the recent reduction in the Austrian food ration. This, he said, was due to insufficient supplies from Rumania and Hungary.

The entire 1917 harvest from these sources had been distributed and consumed, the minister stated, and the Rumanian harvest had also been used up, bringing the entire process of replenishment to a full stop, the government therefore being obliged to reduce the ration.

The supplies exported from the Ukraine were very unsatisfactory in quantity, while the agreement that had been made with Germany several months ago had been altered with Germany taking over the entire distribution of the Ukrainian supplies. Of these Austria was guaranteed certain quantities.

Herr Paul arrived in Berlin on Tuesday, the message adds, to confer with the military authorities.

Matters in Austria are rapidly approaching the breaking point, says an Amsterdam telegram. The Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung" says that representatives of the government, owned mines, printing works, mint, telegraph and postal services are going to be secured an audience with the Premier, Dr. von Seydler, and the Finance Minister, Dr. von Wimmer, on Friday.

U.S. Troops on Way To Italian Front

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, June 19.—American soldiers are proceeding to the Italian front, the first contingent being air men, who will participate immediately in the fighting, according to a cablegram received by the Italian Embassy to-day. It says:

"The first squadron of American aviators and pilots, trained in Italian aviation fields, started to-day for the Italian front, accompanied by Representative La Guardia, and will go immediately into action."

"This first contingent is composed entirely of volunteers, representing the finest specimens of American youth. This morning they were received by Commissioner of Aeronautics Chiles and by Assistant Secretary of State Gallinger, and by numerous civil and military authorities."

"After many evidences of solidarity given by the United States, this contribution of airmen to our fighting forces constitutes a fresh proof of the invaluable support of America, the significance of which is deeply appreciated by the Italian nation."

Allied Army Takes 9,000 Austrians in 5-Day Battle

Enemy Crosses Fossetta Canal, Near Adriatic, but Is Stopped Elsewhere

Three Divisions Shot to Pieces

Teutons Lose Fifty 'Planes, Entente Only Two, on the Italian Front

The Germans yesterday launched a sudden terrific attack with 40,000 men on a fourteen-mile front before Rheims. It broke down under the French guns, without the slightest gain.

From Vignay on the west to Sillery on the east the enemy's fierce assaults met such stubborn French resistance that at some points the attacking masses were almost annihilated. At the eastern end the enemy penetrated the Allied line, but was almost immediately ejected.

In Italy the Austrians again attacked the Italian lines from the mountains to the sea. They made only minor advances on the extreme Italian right.

In the mountains the Austrians abandoned their offensive. Only in the swamp region bordering the Adriatic did the enemy advance, crossing the Fossetta Canal, which he reached Tuesday.

The Austrians drove repeatedly against Italian defensive positions from the Montello plateau, in the center of the line, to the sea. On the Montello British troops held their line on the crest against successive attacks that broke down with heavy losses. Further Austrian attempts to cross on the lower Piave before San Andrea and Candelo were frustrated by Italian fire.

The Allied armies in Italy have taken more than 9,000 prisoners, the Rome War Office announced. Meeting every enemy thrust with a counter blow, the Allies overcame every enemy effort to press forward.

On the Asiago plateau on the west end of the battle line the Allies gained advantages in local operations.

Foe Loses Heavily As Italian Stand Slows Up Drive

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

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LONDON, June 19.—All the later reports from the Italian theatre are eminently satisfactory. The Austrians are buying their positions at a tremendous cost. Nowhere along a wide front has the enemy advanced without paying a heavy price and nowhere has the Italian defence been penetrated to any considerable depth.

The middle and lower Piave have been the scenes of the hardest fighting, the region of the Montello being stubbornly contested, with the advantage still in favor of the Italians. According to the latest dispatches, the enemy holds rather less than a third of the hill, the positions at the highest point remaining in the hands of the Allies.

At one time here on Monday the situation seemed rather unfavorable for the defenders, but a smart counter blow hurled the enemy back at the critical moment, and he has not recovered since.

Everywhere the Italians are fighting gallantly, and the morale of the army remains excellent. Behind the Italian lines are large reserves which stand ready to enter the battle whenever General Diaz needs them.

Archduke Joseph's army, assigned to the task of taking the Montello and flooding onto the plains, is persisting constantly in the effort.

In this theatre the conditions of the

Foe Slows Down in Mountains

Along the mountainous front the enemy still makes a show of offensive tactics, but his main efforts are feeble. Near the sea Von Wurm's army continues to advance slowly, but after four days is still far from any important objective.

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